

two other physicists besides Aruri (see box, page 83).

Yacoby and Horn took the general position that Israel's security requires the adoption of special measures:

"Surely you are aware of the fact that Israel cannot afford to jeopardize its security. The threat to the people's lives is not an empty one. At present there is a popular revolt in the West Bank. After looking into the matter rather thoroughly, the authorities maintain that the three Palestinian physicists you mentioned are deeply involved in the organization and physical support of the uprising. Their freedom to stay in the area may be denied not because of activities as physicists or for expressing their opinions but rather for alleged participation in the organization of violent military activities."

Concluding their letter, Yacoby and Horn betrayed a certain discomfort with the situation: "We must emphasize that we are extremely unhappy with the situation. It is clear to us, as it is to most people in Israel, that the only way to solve the problem is by carefully working out a comprehensive political solution. . . . Unfortunately until such a solution is found it will be necessary to avoid a collapse of order in the territories. . . . The task of keeping order in the territories is carried out by our military authorities who have the duty to govern while obeying the law and abiding by the ruling of the Supreme Court."

Yacoby, Horn and other Israeli physicists interviewed for this report express firm belief that the Israeli defense authorities have acted in good faith: That is, the physicists believe that the military wishes to deport Aruri because the military thinks he is a leader of the Palestinian uprising, not because he advocates a peace solution that the Israeli government dislikes.

Naseer Aruri, a first cousin of Tayseer who teaches political science at Southeastern Massachusetts University, thought the charges against Tayseer were trumped up when Tayseer first was arrested shortly after signing the model peace treaty. But the other signatories of the peace treaty were not arrested, Naseer now points out, and other advocates of a dual-state solution have not been detained.

Naseer, an activist on behalf of human rights in Arab countries and a member of Amnesty International's board, believes that Tayseer was arrested because he is "effective."

At the same time, there is general agreement among the individuals interviewed for this report that Tayseer has not been accused of being person-

ally involved in acts of violence or of planning or inciting acts of terrorism as usually defined in the United States.

Yacoby, Horn and other Israeli physicists have expressed the personal opinion that their country would indeed do better to talk with people like Aruri than to deport them, and there is some chance the Israeli government may decide not to deport Aruri, even if it is authorized by the High Court to do so. Rabinovici and Adam Schwimmer, a physicist at the Weizmann Institute of Science, have organized a letter to Rabin asking him either to not deport Aruri or to have him stand public trial. The letter has been signed by scholars at the Hebrew University, the University of Tel Aviv and the Weizmann Institute.

—WILLIAM SWEET

CARNEGIE MAKES SOME CHANGES AT ITS OBSERVATORIES

The Carnegie Institution of Washington, which has been increasingly concentrating its astronomical activities in the Southern Hemisphere, has turned over management of the Mount Wilson Observatory to a newly established Mount Wilson Institute. Carnegie will retain title to the observatory until 1990, and meanwhile the institute is raising money toward making itself self-supporting. The institute would like to recommission the famous 100-inch Hooker Telescope, which has been shut down since 1985, and it would like to build an automated photoelectric telescope to study long-term stellar phenomena such as "starspots."

So far the institute has obtained enough small donations to maintain operations at the modest level inherited from Carnegie, and it considers prospects good for recommissioning the 100-inch. (Grease currently is being removed from the telescope's gears as a first step toward bringing it back into operation). The institute's long-range plan anticipates some major foundation grants and building of an endowment.

Five major projects currently are under way at Mount Wilson, including an optical interferometry project headed by Michael Shaw of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory and an infrared interferometry project headed by Charles Townes. Projects pay their own utility bills but otherwise contribute little to the observatory's infrastructure costs.

A newly created Consortium for

Undergraduate Research and Education in Astronomy will operate as an educational wing of the institute. The Snow Solar Telescope is to be reactivated as a teaching aide in solar, stellar and planetary astronomy, and summer institutes are to be organized. The participants in the consortium, so far, are Williams College, Dennison, Oberlin, Ohio State, Whitman, Lewis & Clark, Occidental and Pomona.

Carnegie-Palomar agreement

In a development somewhat related to its divestiture of Mount Wilson, Carnegie has entered into an agreement with Caltech assuring its staff 25% of the viewing time at the 5-meter Hale Telescope at Palomar Mountain, California. Prior to 1980, when the Hale Observatories were dissolved, Palomar was jointly operated by Caltech and Carnegie; astronomers from the institutions were organized as a single staff. Since 1980 the Palomar telescope has been operated by Caltech, and time at Palomar, Mount Wilson and the Las Campanas Observatory has been allocated between Caltech and Carnegie astronomers on the basis of merit review by a joint committee.

Since 1976, Carnegie has operated the 2.5-meter Du Pont telescope at Las Campanas, and it plans to build a 8-meter telescope at Las Campanas with the University of Arizona and Johns Hopkins. (Ian Shelton discovered Supernova 1987 using Carnegie's 10-inch astrograph at Las Campanas.)

Carnegie has renamed its astronomical operations the Observatories of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Altogether, including the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie employs about two dozen astronomers.

—WILLIAM SWEET

LUCE FOUNDATION FUNDS POSITIONS FOR WOMEN IN PHYSICS

New opportunities for women are opening in physics, the other natural sciences, engineering and math because of a \$70 million endowment left by Clare Boothe Luce.

Best known perhaps as the wife of Henry R. Luce, the founder of *Time* magazine and Time Inc, Clare Booth Luce won distinction in her own right as a playwright, journalist, politician and diplomat. With a bequest outlined in her will, Luce sought to enhance educational and professional

opportunities for women in the sciences. Recognizing that women already have broken into medicine, the law, business and the arts in large numbers, Luce wanted to encourage comparable participation in fields like physics, chemistry, biology, meteorology, engineering, computer science and mathematics.

Luce's bequest reserves \$3 million each for 14 designated institutions, which are free to use the money at their discretion to fund junior professorships, fellowships or scholarships. The remainder of the money from the Clare Boothe Luce Fund will be distributed in grants made to research institutions in response to applications.

The first appointment made in physics with support from the Luce fund is in the Yale department of applied physics. Karin M. Rabe will join a condensed matter theory group as its fourth member, which will make her the first woman to obtain an appointment in applied physics (but not physics) at Yale.

Priscilla Cushman currently is an assistant professor in the physics department, and the department has had women faculty at the associate professor level as well.

Currently a postdoc in the theory department at AT&T Bell Labs, Murray Hill, Rabe earned a PhD in physics at MIT in 1987 and a BS in physics at Princeton in 1982. Rabe works on the crystal structure of high-temperature superconductors and other aspects of complex crystals. The Luce fund also is supporting a research fellowship in physics at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. Joanne Dafna Cohn, who has been at the institute since 1987, is the first fellow. A string theorist, she earned her PhD at the University of Chicago in 1988 and her bachelor's degree at Harvard in 1983.

ONR grant to Radcliffe

Independently of the Luce fund, the Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College has received a \$1.8 million grant from the Office of Naval Research to continue and expand its program for postdoctoral women scientists. The award will support the work of 45 women from July 1989 through June 1995.

Since 1980, ONR awards have enabled Radcliffe to bring 32 women scientists to the Bunting Institute, where each has been provided with a stipend, research funds, a private office and the opportunity to affiliate with a lab or research group at Harvard or another Boston-area university.

The application deadline for the 1990-91 academic year is 2 October 1989. Application materials can be obtained from the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College, 34 Concord Avenue, Cambridge MA 02138.

AIP JOINS ACS IN PUBLISHING WONDERSCIENCE

Starting this fall, the American Institute of Physics will join the American Chemical Society in publishing a magazine for elementary school children.

Since 1987-88, ACS has published *WonderScience*, an eight-page magazine of science activities for adults and children to do together. Four issues have appeared each year.

The expanded *WonderScience* will appear eight times yearly. AIP and ACS will contribute equally to costs, which are estimated at \$20 000 per issue. Gayle Ater of AIP will serve as coeditor with Ann Benbow of ACS.

Each edition of the magazine focuses on one topic. For example, a recent issue on capillarity included experiments designed to show how different materials soak up water and how capillary action can filter clear water from muddy water. Now that the magazine has been expanded to include physics, topics will be selected from a wider area—four issues will concentrate on chemistry each year, and four on physics.

For information on how to subscribe to *WonderScience*, write to the American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington DC 20036.

AIP TO ASSUME PUBLICATION OF RHEOLOGY JOURNAL

Beginning in January 1990, the Society of Rheology will transfer publication of its journal from Interscience, a division of John Wiley & Sons, to the American Institute of Physics. AIP will continue with the current publication schedule of eight issues per year.

The *Journal of Rheology* is dedicated to the advancement of knowledge of the deformation and flow of matter, including theoretical work and applications in industry and commerce. The journal covers areas such as polymer physics, glaciers and foods, with special emphasis on the processing, properties and use of plas-

tics, fibers, elastomers and other polymers.

The journal, with a circulation of approximately 1700, is edited by Arthur B. Metzner of the University of Delaware. Subscription rates in 1990 will be: \$290 in the United States; \$310 in Canada, Mexico and Central and South America; \$320 in Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

The Society of Rheology has a membership of approximately 1000, and was one of the founding member societies of AIP.

GEOPHYSICAL UNION MAKES FIRST SULLIVAN AWARD TO SULLIVAN

The American Geophysical Union has awarded its first Walter Sullivan Award, named for the dean of American science journalism, to—you guessed it—Walter Sullivan. The award, which will be made annually during the next three years, recognizes excellence in journalistic writing about geophysics and consists of a \$2000 prize and a commemorative plaque.

The Sullivan Award was conferred upon Sullivan by Melbourne Briscoe of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution during AGU's spring meeting in Baltimore. Briscoe said of Sullivan in the citation, "His writing about geophysics and geophysical exploration has been widely read; known primarily for his work for adults in *The New York Times*, he has also written for children in the Golden Press."

Sullivan joined *The New York Times* as a copy boy in 1940 after earning his bachelor's degree at Yale in English history and playing cello in the New Haven Symphony Orchestra. From 1941 to 1946 he served in the Navy, doing destroyer duty in the Pacific.

Sullivan's career as a science journalist began to take hold in 1954 when the US Navy invited him to accompany a reconnaissance mission to the South Pole in preparation for the forthcoming International Geophysical Year. Sullivan wrote a children's book about Antarctica and a book about the geophysical year as a result of that trip.

In 1960 Sullivan became chief science writer for *The New York Times*. He became science news editor in 1962, and science editor in 1964. Sullivan retired in 1987 but has continued to work for the paper on a free-lance basis. ■